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GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

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February 7, 1944. Vol. XXII. No. 29.

1. Strange Place Names Flare on Russia's Battlefront
2. Argentina's San Juan Had Quake Warning 50 Years Ago
3. Sulphuric Acid: War Industry's Most Useful Liquid
4. Morocco's Marrakech Has Memories of Empire
5. Geo-Graphic Brevities

THE SARONG REPLACES THE KILT IN THE PACIFIC'S SCOTLAND II

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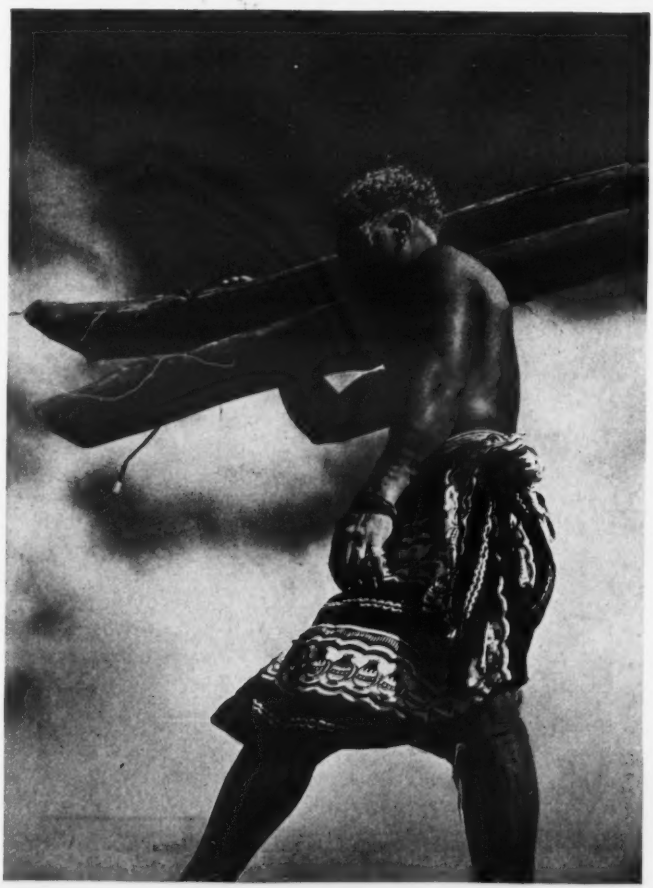
Enoch Perkins



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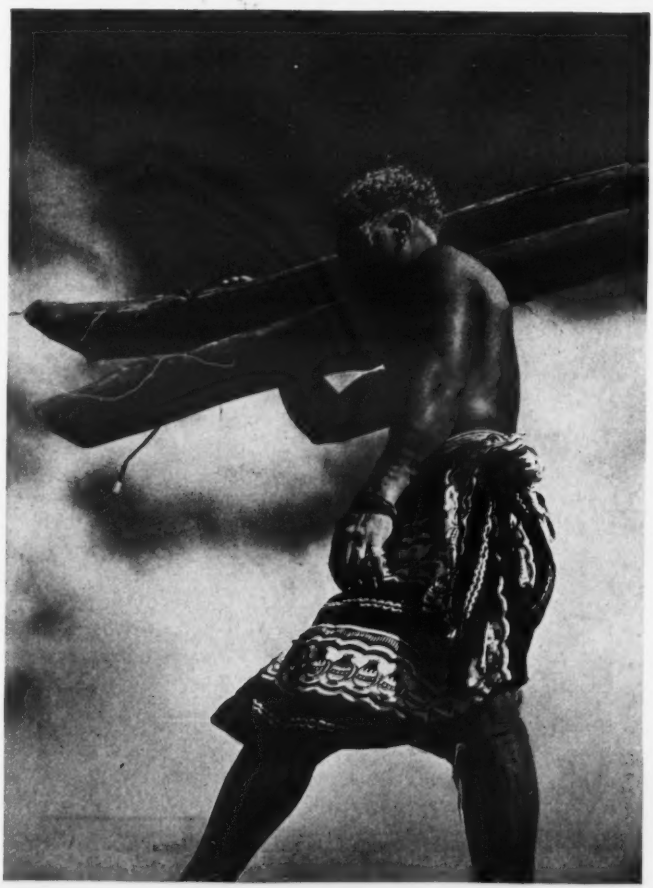

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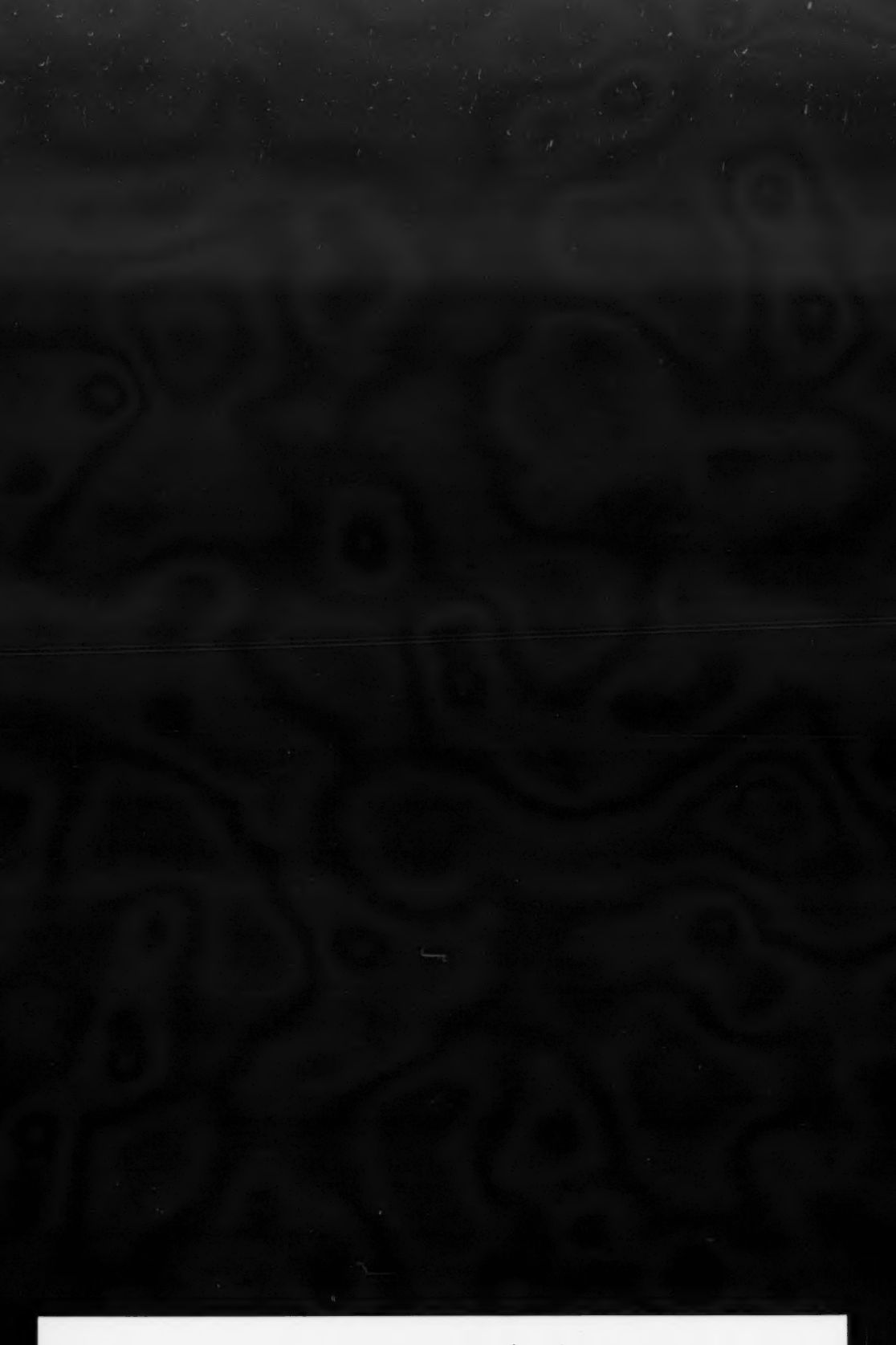

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic School Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps or money order); in Canada, 50 cents. Originally entered as second-class matter January 27, 1922; re-entered as of April 27, 1943, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1944, by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos.

Strange Place Names Flare on Russia's Battlefront

Two Bugs Make Contradictory Headlines in Russian News

REMEMBER when one day's news contained announcements that "Red Army Takes Outer Bug River Defense Positions" and "Russians Still 150 Miles from Bug River"? This apparent contradiction is explained by the fact that there are two Bug Rivers along the Russian battlefront. They rise less than 90 miles apart but flow in opposite directions. One winds northwest through Poland to join the Vistula near Warsaw and thence to the Baltic Sea. The other flows southeast through the Ukrainian S. S. Republic of the U.S.S.R. to the Black Sea.

The two streams are not officially differentiated by mapmakers, both being simply labeled Bug River. Sometimes the Polish stream is called the Western Bug while the Ukrainian is labeled the Southern Bug. The Ukrainian river is often "Buh" or "Boh" on old maps.

Both Bugs have figured prominently in World War II news. The Nazis crossed the Polish Bug in 1939, then withdrew when it was made the demarcation line between German- and Russian-occupied Poland.

The Ukrainian Bug was overrun from Romania shortly after the Nazi attack on Russia in 1941. It became the eastern border of Trans-Dniestria, a synthetic province carved out of the Ukraine and given to her ally Romania by Germany.

At several times in the past both Bugs have been in Russian territory, and once both were under Poland's warrior kings. In the 14th century Lithuania controlled both water courses.

The Western Bug, 450 miles long, is about 50 miles shorter than the Southern. It has 300 navigable miles and is connected from Brest Litovsk (Brzesc nad Bugiem) to the Dnieper River system by a canal (illustration, next page).

The Southern Bug is navigable for 90 miles, but sandbars and rocks hamper traffic. The Black Sea naval base of Nikolaev is on the Bug, a few miles upstream from the liman (estuary) into which both Bug and Dnieper empty.

War Reaches Staraya Russa, Mud-Bath Resort

Staraya Russa, on the U.S.S.R.'s northern front, was in prewar days the only resort town of the Soviet northwest with medicinal mud baths. It had mineral springs, salt lakes, bathhouses, sanatoriums, parks, and recreation centers.

Situated about 15 miles south of Lake Ilmen, Staraya Russa is significant for its position on both rail and water transport routes. Three railroad lines converge there. One, running east, connects with the main line between Leningrad and Moscow. Another runs west to Estonia. A third, going north, rimming the western shores of Lake Ilmen, is part of a network connecting population centers southeast of the Gulf of Finland. Staraya Russa's location on the Polista River, which empties into Lake Ilmen, gives the city access to water-borne traffic.

Staraya Russa (meaning "Ancient Russia") is one of the oldest Russian settlements in the Ilmen region. Its prewar population was about 25,000. Besides the resort business, the city traded in grain and flax, and its several factories included a large wood-veneering mill.

Mogilev a Natural Military Obstacle

Mogilev, 285 miles south of Staraya Russa, is a natural fort—made so by the

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Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor

BEYOND MARRAKECH'S ROCK-FLOORED PLAIN THE GRAND ATLAS MOUNTAINS LIFT NORTH AFRICA'S HIGHEST PEAKS

Morocco's bare Bled el Hamra, or Red Plain—on which stands the oasis of Marrakech—can boast of trees only where man and moisture work in partnership. Where the French built highways radiating from the city, for shade they planted double rows of locust trees, poplar and plane trees, and eucalyptus (center). For irrigation they use thin streams (right) that wind down from the mountains' melting snows. South of Marrakech rise the highest peaks of the Grand Atlas, including Djebel Toubkal which reaches 13,661 feet. In contrast to the treeless plain, the mountains have forests of centuries-old cedars. Mountain passes are closely guarded to protect the southern approaches to Marrakech (Bulletin No. 4).

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Argentina's San Juan Had Quake Warning 50 Years Ago

NOT unexpected was the tragedy that overtook San Juan, provincial capital of western Argentina, when an earthquake razed the city in a single night. Since 1861 this city of 35,000 people had been apprehensive of an attack by one of nature's blockbuster quakes. In that year the larger neighbor Mendoza, 97 miles south, had a similar catastrophe. In 1894 San Juan itself had a foretaste of earthquake tremors. Ever since, new construction in the city has been required to follow a pattern of wide streets and low houses to minimize earthquake damage.

The city's site is a dry level plain enclosed on three sides by foothills of the rocky Andes Mountains visible to the west. Buenos Aires is 650 miles away to the southeast. Chile lies only 100 miles west over the crest of the boundary mountains.

West of San Juan the Andes raise their loftiest peaks. Aconcagua, towering to a height of 23,081 feet, is the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere.

Inca Irrigation for European Grapes

These lofty mountain chains screen western Argentina from rain. At San Juan the annual rainfall is a mere three and a half inches. The bare and arid plains are a patchwork of sparsely grassed prairies, empty arroyos, and barren wastes of sand. In their midst San Juan is a green oasis by virtue of irrigation. The city's early settlers, descending to the plains from the Andes, brought with them a knowledge of irrigation as practiced by the Incas, and the Rio San Juan—fed by melting snow and ice from glacier-clothed slopes of the Andes—brings water to the irrigation canals in spite of the perpetual drought. Greatly diminished by irrigation requirements, the river flows sluggishly on to disappear in the arid plains to the east. Where irrigation does not reach, the prairies supply a grudging pasturage to cattle.

The snow-nourished oasis around San Juan is checkered with vineyards, green fields of alfalfa, orchards, and acres of sugar beets. Vineyards dominate the landscape, striping the earth with broad bands of grapevines, thin silver threads of irrigation ditches, and lines of tall poplar trees which mark property limits. Grapes from the vines, descendants of plant immigrants which accompanied early settlers from Europe, are sold chiefly to wine makers in the city.

Next to the vineyards in extent are the alfalfa fields. Alfalfa fattens the region's thin prairie-fed cattle for market. Before more modern means of transport reached San Juan, this was a region noted for breeding pack mules.

Local Boy Makes Good as President and U. S. Minister

San Juan before the earthquake was a market center for the rich oasis. Heart of the town was the Plaza 25 de Mayo, a palm-bordered, statue-studded square around which stood the provincial capitol, courthouse, cathedral, and leading banks.

At 223 Calle Sarmiento stood the old three-story house which was the birthplace of San Juan's most famous native son, Domingo Sarmiento, who became president of Argentina in 1868. Earlier, when exiled from his native land because of revolutionary activity, he traveled abroad to study foreign educational systems, and on his return he established schools throughout Argentina. Among Sarmiento's writings are a life of Abraham Lincoln and a study entitled *Schools: The Foundation of the Prosperity in the United States.*

Sarmiento's election to the presidency of Argentina occurred while he was

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trench of the 1,400-mile-long Dnieper River.

At Mogilev in 1708 Peter the Great made a brief stand at the river-moat against the Swedish army of Charles XII advancing on Moscow. Although Peter's scorched-earth retreat meant the burning of Mogilev, delay in its capture led to eventual defeat of the Swedes. Mogilev again served as an obstacle to invasion when the German drive on Moscow was halted there in the Battle of Smolensk.

Situated about 90 miles southwest of Smolensk, at the junction of the mid-White Russia railway with the trunk line from Moscow to Kiev, prewar Mogilev was one of the White Russian S. S. Republic's industrial centers. The Dnieper here is navigable in both directions. Cargo boats carried timber and leather to the Ukraine and returned with wheat from this southern granary.

Mogilev's 1939 population of about 99,000 was nearly twice that counted in the 1926 census. More than half the inhabitants were White Russians. A few Poles were reminders that Poland ruled the city for a time before the 1772 partition of Poland gave it to Russia.

Mogilev's industrial growth was based largely on local agricultural products. The government's campaign for crop rotation increased fodder production which stepped up cattle raising and produced more hides for the city's leather industry. Increased numbers of pigs brought more bristles to Mogilev's bristle factories.

Note: The two Bug Rivers, Staraya Russa, and Mogilev may be found on the National Geographic Society's Map of Europe and the Near East. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters in Washington, D. C.

See also in the *National Geographic Magazine:* "I Learn About the Russians," November, 1943; "'Magnetic City,' Core of Valiant Russia's Industrial Might," May, 1943; and "Mother Volga Defends Her Own," July, 1942*. (*Issues marked by an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers at 10¢ each in groups of ten.*)

Bulletin No. 1, February 7, 1944.

Sovfoto

"KEEP IT FLOWING" WAS THE MOTTO OF STURDY WOMEN CANAL WORKERS

The Dnieper-Bug Canal is an old waterway through the flat Pripet or Pinsk Marshes, between Pinsk and Brest Litovsk. It connects the slow tributaries of the Polish Bug in the west and the Dnieper in the east, a possible link for navigation between the Baltic and the Black Sea. After Nazis and Russians closed in on Poland in 1939, the latter temporarily held the canal region. They hastened to clear out silt and rebuild the wooden locks. Muscular women supplemented the steam shovels. Under Nazi control for two years, the canal is again in the path of the Russian advance.

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Sulphuric Acid: War Industry's Most Useful Liquid

WHAT liquid other than water is helping industry most to do its war job? The majority of answers probably would be "petroleum" because that dark, greasy fluid and its products are known to everybody.

But when all the evidence is in, it points to an oily colorless liquid that scarcely anyone knows: sulphuric acid. This stuff does most of its work behind the scenes, at the very grass roots of dozens of industries. About the only time the average man sees it at work is when he peers into the storage battery of his automobile.

Its Job Is "Controlled Destruction"

Sulphuric acid is considered the fundamental heavy chemical. Because it has a hand in refining, making, or finishing most manufactured products, the amount of it used serves as an index to a country's industrial development. This yardstick checks with many others in showing the United States to be the world's greatest industrial nation.

By 1925 the United States was far out in front in production of this busy and useful chemical. That year 6,300,000 tons of sulphuric acid were produced and used by this country, compared with less than 2,000,000 tons each by France, Germany, and Great Britain. Since then, with a few ups and downs, production has increased slowly in most countries. Now war has blacked out statistics. Since large quantities of the acid must be used to make explosives, the amounts turned out in the warring countries undoubtedly have increased sharply since 1939. In the United States the figure rose to 9,150,000 tons in 1940, and to 11,040,000 tons in 1941, the latest year for which production has been disclosed.

Sulphuric acid is a powerful but dangerous servant. Splashed on the human body, it will sear its way into skin and flesh. This liquid is so strong that it can char a piece of paper as dry heat does. Its industrial job, fittingly, is to carry on "controlled destruction."

Refines Petroleum, "Pickles" Steel

In peacetime most of the sulphuric acid used in the United States is consumed in the fertilizer industry. It serves to break down insoluble phosphate rock, converting it into superphosphate of lime which dissolves easily in the soil and can then be drunk up as food by plant roots.

The second largest amount is used in petroleum refining, where it helps to tear the complex oil to pieces. Next comes the steel and iron industry, which uses well over a million tons a year for "pickling" ships' plates, rods, and dozens of other steel and iron objects. This is a final process for cleaning the surface.

Explosives stood in tenth place among the acid users before the war. Now the amount of the acid used in their manufacture is secret. There is little doubt, however, that the large quantities of smokeless powder and TNT turned out today place the explosives industry much nearer the top of the list.

Among the many other processes that consume large quantities of sulphuric acid are the preparation of dyes, chemicals, drugs, perfumes, and paints; the processing of textiles; the making of plastics, including cellulose films and rayon. Nearly all copper owes a debt to sulphuric acid, the liquid which makes possible the electrolytic method of copper refining.

Chemically, sulphuric acid is H_2SO_4, which means that it is made up of two

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serving as his country's Minister to the United States.

San Juan and its neighbor Mendoza to the south are two of Argentina's oldest cities, preceded only by Santiago del Estero. After attempts to settle the country's Atlantic coast had failed, these far inland settlements were made by colonists from Chile. Founded by Juan Jufre y Mallea in 1562, San Juan was first known as San Juan de la Frontera, because it stood on the eastern frontier of the European sphere of influence in Chile; beyond lay the hazardous realm of hostile Indians who roamed the plains hunting the guanaco and the rhea (South America's ostrich).

Until 1776 San Juan was ruled from Santiago. Still possessing cultural and commercial ties with Chile, it has slowly made an about-face in the past century and a half and is now linked closely with Buenos Aires and the Atlantic coast.

Unlike Buenos Aires and other Argentine coastal cities, whose residents are almost all of European descent, San Juan has a large Indian and mestizo population. As a wine-producing center it attracted many Italian immigrants, becoming one of the few far inland South American towns with a large European population.

A railroad connects San Juan with Mendoza. There the transcontinental railway between Buenos Aires and Valparaiso starts climbing the Andes below Aconcagua. Part of the track was washed out in 1934. Since then a 90-mile section of the pass could be traversed only by highway vehicle.

Note: San Juan, Argentina, is shown on the Society's Map of South America.

For additional information on Argentina, see "Life on the Argentine Pampa," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1933, and in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS: "Argentina, Land of Peak and Pampa," December 7, 1942; and "La Plata River Plays Part in Western Hemisphere Defense," February 3, 1941.

Bulletin No. 2, February 7, 1944.

Federico Kohlmann

ARGENTINA'S PIONEERS TRUDGED THROUGH SAN JUAN'S DUST

"Go east, young man"—the opposite of North America's prescription of success—was the thought that guided the first European settlers into Argentina. After two attempts to colonize the country from the Atlantic failed, pioneers from the Pacific side of the South American continent crossed the Andes to found the first permanent Argentine settlements. San Juan, a convenient resting place on the dusty plain at the eastern foot of the mountains, is the country's third-oldest city. Mountain streams bring water for the vineyards (left) and alfalfa fields of the San Juan oasis. Rows of trees (background) mark property boundaries and irrigation ditches. Because of the ever-present earthquake threat—tragically fulfilled last month—most of the houses in the San Juan region are durable one-story adobe structures.

process, can, strangely enough, be shipped in steel tank cars.

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Morocco's Marrakech Has Memories of Empire

WHEN two United Nations leaders conferred at Marrakech, they brought to the fore an almost forgotten city whose name half the civilized world once would have recognized with pride or terror. The place where Prime Minister Churchill and General de Gaulle held their conference was the western headquarters of Moslem conquest in the era when Moslem and Christian worlds were struggling for supremacy.

Marrakech, rising on the rocky Red Plain at the northern base of the Atlas Mountains (illustration, inside cover), is still Morocco's largest inland city. It is second in size only to the modern seaport of Casablanca 150 miles north. It is one of the four capitals which Morocco's Sultans maintain, although the French headquarters of the Protectorate is at Rabat.

Africa's Empire State Building Raised by Spanish Captives

A red-walled patch of green palms on the red earth of the plain, Marrakech is the home now of 190,000 people and the trading center for shepherds, camel breeders, orchardists, and small farmers. Under the Almohade sultans of the 12th century, however, this was the powerful capital of a holy empire that reached from southern Spain through fertile North Africa into the Libian Desert.

Some authorities consider that a mispronunciation of Marrakech is the origin of "Morocco," a title which replaced Mauretania as the country's name.

Sentinel of the city's skyline is the Empire State Building of medieval Africa —the 230-foot tower of Koutoubia Mosque, outstanding for its height and its style. It won an enthusiastic comment from Captain John Smith. Unlike the cylindrical minarets of eastern mosques, this clay-red tower is square. It is topped by four glittering balls on a spike, which for long had the reputation of being pure gold. Its height enabled muezzins at the top, calling faithful Moslems to prayer, to see far over the plain into secluded gardens and courtyards. An early sultan ordered that only blind muezzins could serve there.

Sultan Yacoub El Mansour, who came to power in 1184, completed the Koutoubia minaret after his conquest of Spain. Spanish prisoners did much of the work, adorning this monument to their defeat with Spanish tile mosaics in a color highly esteemed in the desert—the blue-green of water.

Streets Roofed with Latticework for Shade

The sun-baked market square of Djemaa el Fna is filled daily with thousands of Berbers, Arabs, Sudanese, and Negroes, who arrive on camels, donkeys, or mules to bring their wares or to buy. There snake charmers, acrobats, fire swallowers, and dancers perform; Berber doctors examine and operate on their patients; groups of children are drilled in memorizing the Koran.

A quiet shrine houses the dusty splendor of the tombs of the Saadian sultans, a 16th-century dynasty most of whom were assassinated. Its imported marble columns were paid for with an equal weight of sugar.

One of Marrakech's hotels was a former sultan's palace. Humbler hotels for visiting tribesmen have courtyards for camels and donkeys. Some of the city's narrow streets are roofed with latticework for shade.

Walled, irrigated gardens of sultans and officials, like the Mamounia Gardens, scatter shady acres of green throughout the city—rows of olive trees, orange groves,

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atoms of hydrogen, one of sulphur, and four of oxygen. It does not occur in nature. It is a tool, invented and put together by man, just as truly as are the ax and the knife. But this chemical tool came ages after physical tools. The first sulphuric acid is believed to have been made some twelve centuries ago by Arab scientists. The earliest trickle of production in the United States began in 1793.

Transportation of Sulphuric Acid Is a Problem

Making sulphuric acid is a somewhat messy and laborious process. First sulphur is burned to produce the malodorous gas, hydrogen sulphide (H_2S). Then by chemical juggling this gas is coaxed into picking up four oxygen atoms and usually some water, to become liquid H_2SO_4 (illustration, below).

Because the acid destroys almost everything it touches, it presents problems in handling and transportation. It is usually made near the factories which use it. In small quantities the fiery liquid is shipped in carboys, ten-gallon superbottles of glass packed in wooden crates with straw padding.

Note: For additional information, see "Chemists Make a New World," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for November, 1939*.

Bulletin No. 3, February 7, 1944.

Akron Studios

GLOVES AND GOGGLES ARMOR THE CHEMIST AGAINST HOME-FRONT DANGERS

His eyes shielded by huge goggles, his hands by giant gloves, this chemist in a Philadelphia plant is testing sulphuric acid which is cooling in large circular vats. The plant produces sulphuric acid of up to 80 per cent strength—the usual commercial grade—by the chamber process. The name of the process comes from the rectangular lead-lined chambers in which oxides of nitrogen transform sulphur dioxide (SO_2) to sulphur trioxide (SO_3)—a step in the manufacture of H_2SO_4. The 80 per cent grade of acid is difficult to handle because it eats away iron and steel. A more concentrated form approximately 98 per cent pure, made by the contact process, can, strangely enough, be shipped in steel tank cars.

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Geo-Graphic Brevities

LADYBUGS FIGHT CITRUS PESTS BUT BALK AT JAP MEALYBUGS

LADYBUGS have gone to war. Four million strong they are marching through California's citrus groves—staging a counterattack against the fruit crop's deadly enemies, the *Citrophilus* and other mealybugs.

These small black ladybugs, or ladybird beetles (*Cryptolaemus*), are scarcely more than an eighth of an inch long, but ten adult ladybugs and their offspring can clean a mealybug-infested tree in a few months.

Brought from Australia in 1892 to combat the citrus fruit pest then spreading throughout California's groves, the Cryptolaemus, a small colorful beetle with reddish markings, has since been produced by millions in California insectaries.

Raised on their favorite dish of artificially grown mealybugs, the adult beetles leave the insectary for front-line duty in small gelatin capsules—ten to the capsule. One hundred of these containers will ordinarily supply enough insect fighters to clean about an acre of infested trees.

The ladybug sometimes finds her life work hampered by an old friend of the mealybug family—the Argentine ant. This insect protects the destructive pest because the mealybug secretes a crop-damaging, sticky substance—"honeydew"—which the ant enthusiastically laps up. To save its meal ticket the tiny ant often snatches a ladybug by its wings and devours it.

Before the ant and the mealybug were brought under control, almost all of California's thousands of acres of citrus trees had been invaded by this pest.

The Australian ladybird beetle, effective against almost every type of mealybug, has one strange aversion. Even when invited into the orchards of Virginia as a guest fighter, the ladybug flatly refused to attack the questionable invader of the apple trees. For she will not eat Japanese mealybugs.

* * * * *

"NEWS" MAKE NAMES IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

NEW England, New York, New Guinea, and New Britain—put a three-letter word in front of any old place name and you can make a "new" name. This simple expedient has been practiced in many languages, by many explorers before and after Columbus, all over the globe, especially in the Southwest Pacific.

Many of the Pacific's "News" are very old. New Guinea, second in size to Greenland among the world's islands, got its present name about 1545 from Spanish explorers who observed that its natives, darker than most Pacific islanders, resembled the Negroes of Africa's Guinea coast.

When England's buccaneer-explorer William Dampier in 1700 passed through the strait now bearing his name, east of New Guinea, he was reminded of the lay of the land along the English Channel and so named the smaller island east of the strait New Britain.

Philip Carteret attempted to follow Dampier's route in 1767. Strong currents pulled him northeast. Thus by accident he discovered a new strait at the far northeastern end of Dampier's New Britain. Following the Dampier pattern, he named the land beyond this strait New Ireland, and the strait St. George's Channel. To Germany, holding this region from 1884 to 1914, New Britain was New Pomerania, and New Ireland, New Mecklenberg.

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clusters of date palms, rose gardens among ancient oaks.

Outside the old city's walls (illustration, below) spreads El Gueliz, the new suburb, where most of Marrakech's 7,000 European residents make their home.

Around Marrakech are some of the world's most luxuriant olive groves, their production increased by careful irrigation. The French administration has brought modern sewerage to the city, built hospitals, razed slums, and built new houses.

From Casablanca the city now can be reached by an electrified railway or by a modern French macadamized highway striking straight across semi-desert wastes.

By the booty of conquest, the fruits of irrigation, and the increase of trade the city has grown from a primitive settlement founded in 1062 A.D. by the Moslem leader Youssef ben Tachfine, who made it the stronghold of the new Almoravide dynasty of Moroccan rulers.

Note: Marrakech is shown on the Society's Map of Africa.

For further information, see "Beyond the Grand Atlas," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1932*.

Bulletin No. 4, February 7, 1944.

Branson De Cou

RED WALLS AND GREEN TREES ARE SOUVENIRS OF MARRAKECH'S MANY SIEGES

First walled some 800 years ago, the city still is girdled with a 20-foot rugged wall of red mud concrete blocks, guarded at intervals by square watch towers. Peaceful farmers and traders drive their burdened beasts in through ten gates. At the northern one, Bab el Khemis, a weekly market is held. These often-breached, as-often-repaired ramparts have been stormed by bandits, rebels, usurpers, and successive hordes of desert tribesmen. A French army marched in on September 7, 1912, and made Morocco a French protectorate. Local legend tells that many of the 100,000 date palms of the vicinity are unwitting gifts of early besiegers, who rode in from the desert and camped outside the walls; trees grew from seeds of dates they ate.

New Caledonia (illustration, cover) was named by Captain Cook, who saw in its pine-clad ridges a resemblance to the hills of Scotland (Caledonia). On the same expedition he discovered an island group which suggested the familiar Hebrides off Scotland's northwest coast. Yank fighters are today based on Espiritu Santo and Efate in the New Hebrides.

New Georgia, one of the few English names in the Solomon Islands, is credited to Lieutenant Shortland. In the reign of George III (1789) this British officer approached the Solomons from a new angle and, believing he had made a discovery, gave them the name war has made famous.

New Zealand, discovered by the Dutch navigator Abel Tasman in 1642, was named for Zeeland in the Netherlands. From Tasman's day until 1802 the vaguely known land far northwest of New Zealand was called New Holland. In that year England's Matthew Flinders made the first careful survey of its coast and renamed the giant Australia. Captain Cook had named a section New South Wales.

Many New names failed to stick. Bougainville's New Cythera became Tahiti. About 1820 Nantucket whalers found and named New Nantucket an island not far east of the Gilberts. Today it is far better known as Baker Island.

Along the Pacific's New World coast, "News" waxed and waned. New Spain boiled down to Mexico. New Albion, Sir Francis Drake's New England, discovered and named 41 years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, became California. "News" make names while they last.

Note: "New" named islands of the Southwest Pacific may be located on the Society's Map of the Pacific Ocean.

See also: "At Ease in the South Seas," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1944; "War Awakened New Caledonia," July, 1942*; "Treasure Islands of Australasia," June, 1942*; and "Unknown New Guinea," March, 1941.

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OLD EUROPE LENDS BOTH NAME AND GAME TO NEW ZEALAND

Borrowed from old Zeeland in the Netherlands, New Zealand's name is a memorial to the Dutch nationality of the South Pacific island's discoverer, Abel Tasman. The popular game of bowls, played at the health resort of Rotorua, and the quaint half-timbered sanatorium (background) are reminiscent of Europe. That the island lives up to its name of New, however, is shown by the fact that the sanatorium is operated by the government, a project in New Zealand's public health system whereby each citizen is offered the medical care he may need. School children receive free milk, apples, and dental treatment. The death rate of New Zealand infants is the world's lowest.

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